TREASON IN THE SENATE. se of The H. Y. Tribung.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Peb. 3, 1855. The variety of character in the Secate is a sub

jest of study. Judge Evans, of South Carolins, a very sedate, and, I have no doubt, a very honest man, without a suspicion as to the rightsousness of slaveholding, sits near Senator Wade, an equally bonest man, but a most decided opponent of Blavery. Somebody sends very regularly to Mr. Evacs a copy of The Liberator, (Garrison's paper.) which he reads attentively, but with the out profound and even verdant astonishment. Turning to his friend from Ohio, he exclaims. Is n't it chominable that such a paper should be allowed in this country !" "Why," says Sen. ater Wade "that's considered in our State as a most excellent family paper." "I am sorry to bear you may so," says the Judge, evidently much

The temper of the times was illustrated to day. A Northern Senator, baving read the appeal in The Independent for subscriptions to pay the fine of S. M. Booth, collected among his colleagues quite a handsome sum toward that object, which reatly shocked the loyal feelings of Douglas, Weller & Co.

An incident no less illustrative and significant escurred not long since. A slave applied to one of the Sepatore from a Western State for a contribution to purchase his freedom. "Why the devil dent you runaway ?" asked the Senator, adding, "I can't give money to buy slaves." The poor fallow was turning away disappointed, and the rest of the company, the Southern portion especially, opened their eyes. "Here," said the Sen ster, calling the negro back, "bere's ten dollars, take that and run away, but don't ask me for momey to buy a slave."

Here you see what treasonable characters there are even in the Senate of the United States. And what is more, they seem to be increasing. But, as Senator Wade said to Douglas, "What are you going to do about it?"

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS-A VETO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1855. Within a day or two it has been widely whispered that the President will not approve the French Spoliation bill, if it shall pass the Senate, of which passage no doubt is entertained. There in however, little really known on the subject of the veto. For the President is constitutionally variable and irresolute, and when a man does not his self really know what he shall do in a given emergency, but postpones his final judgment till it occurs, how can another undertake in advance to decide how he will then act ? All opinions spon the President's action in the case are therefore purely speculative, and are worth just about as much coming from one quarter as another. As a legislator, the President voted against the bill. But as the right of Congress to decree the payment of the claims is unquestionable, and as the Treasury is overflowing, it would involve him in no inconsistency of action, and the Government in no embarrassment, were he to defer his adividual judgment to the decision of the major. My. The President, too, is not insensible to the influences of private friendship, and these, if we are rightly informed, will have a strong predommance on the side of his approval of the measure And this, we believe, is about all that can be said bearing directly upon the question of the veto. In the social thermometer of Washington they are seeled, or intensified to the boiling pitch, according to circumstancer. I give them to you at a medium temperature.

UTAH AND POLYGAMY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1855.

The progress of events denotes that the irrescalable settlement of the questions embraced in the Compromise of 1850 is soon to be disturbed. The Territorial Government of Utah is one of the fruits of that settlement. As that anomalous community of Mormons grows in importance, the question becomes daily more serious, How shall is be treated? That it is environed by grave embarrassments, is apparent to the most superficial. The subject came before Congress the other day by indirection, and the opinions expressed, and with the idea of surrendering the reins of government of the Utah Territory into the hands of the Mormons. A way of escape from the existing state of things has been suggested by a partiien of the Territory among its neighbors on the East and West; extending the limits of Californis and Oregon to the East, and those of Kansas and Nebrasks to the West, till they join each other in the heart of Utah. The suggestion is not devoid of merit, and may be found to be the heat practicable method of peaceably eradicating the degrading and corrupting doctrines of the Mermon priesthood.

Apropos to this subject, I subjoin a curious and striking extract of a private letter from a lady, which has fallen into my hands, that touches upon a point in the social relations of the Mormons, of exceeding interest, which, in the hands of a caps ble writer, might be expanded into a tale of surpassing power. A perusal of the graphic and moving extract referred to, will show that I allade to the internal struggles of the early and devoted Mormon wife, with the fell influences of the religious superstition that holds her in its

nives no great insight to perceive that it is the leaven of the womanhood of modern civilisation among the Mormons, carried thither by them, which preserves that body from the feculence of utter corruption. It is an influence which is hourly growing weaker, as a matter of course, and must ultimately be overshadowel and destroyed by the growth of a system of gross debauchery. I extract from the letter as follows: the incident in the care, that occurred as we were "You ask me to give a little more in detail crossing the Alleghanies, of which I briefly spoke when we met. I could not half tell you the story now, after the vividness with which it impressed me has so nearly passed away, and if I could, it would not procace the effect it did upon me. I heard it after weeks of anxiety had weakened my system, when my long of a child, and my restless and excited mind selsed upon it in all its reality without the melioration always ant to a subject by our own indifference to, and per senal disconsection with it. A wrong done to another becomes an entrage when practised upon ourselves. I had, through watching and fasting, become so and to see my neighbor as myself. I felt that all we mankind had been insulted and sacrificed in the per een of 'Margaret.' It was my daty not less than here to avenge it. I could have sent the aggressor

tumbling into the gorge of one of those mountain tor-

rents, and considered it but retributive justice.

"The Mormon elder came into our car, near the foot of the mountains, and sat near us. He would have been good-looking if he had koked good. He had a peculiar manner—it indicated such perfect satisfaction with bimself and the world. I heard him say he had gone to Salt Lake City before the first furrow had been turned in the ground. I listened, for who is not curious concerning that wonderful exodus? who is not curious countries.

I heard him tell of their great temple and how it went on stone by stone, and with each the power of the devil grew less and less. How new protelytes came pouring in to swell the host that was waiting 'to receive the Christ when he should come to reign a 'thousai d years upon the earth.' He was a man of no reading. His knowledge was (like Mr. Gradgrind's) confined to 'facts,' but he had a natural gift for conversation, and gave a rapid and skillful outline of his enbject in a way that interested you at once. When the right grew dark he came and sat behind us. He had fallen into the hands of a gentleman whose dex terity in questioning led him on to speak freely of himself, and so gradually they came to the 'peculiar institution. He said the women reldom cared to marry men of their own age, that their affections in clined toward the priests and elders. This convinced me that if the men are all hypocrites, the women are not wholly so, but that they do this for the exaltation of their souls. My lawyer, (for so I shall call the questioner.) asked whether the women were not jealone of each other, especially the younger ones. Saint enswered, 'No.' were a little difficult, but it was mostly confined to the young. To be sure his wife felt it when he mar ried a second time, the rest had never cared. 'Did she care so very much?' continued the lawyer. 'Ou yes; I thought at first it would have killed her. You see when I became a convert, I did not understand that pert of it, because my wife and I had been so happy together. We married early, and had scarce a day apart. When I wanted to go to Salt Lake she did not incline to go, because she did no see so clearly as I the truths of our great religionthe idea of my marrying was no binderance. It did not occur to her as possible, and it was not for long time after I got there that I thought of it

myself.'
"' Margaret did not mix with the people. She re tained her old Eastern ways and was always at home. I had never let her do much work (her hands were too small for that) She was stately in her form, and she had a queer way of twisting her long hair round her head, so it looked like a crown. The folks said she was proud, and one or two who had daughters asked wby I did not take a wife, and if I were not afraid? So it came upon me gradually, while upon her, you see, it fell like a stroke."

You must have found it difficult to break such a thing to her.'

do it on Thursday, and on Thursday evening when I came home she was standing in the garden, and I went and put my arm around her, and told her how it had been revealed to me that I must marry again. " What did she say ?

"'Nething. Not one word. She just gave one scream. I declare I shall never get that scream out of my ears. I believe I should hear it if I were on the Andes. I thought I heard it a minu'e ago. The sleet rattled against the windows of our car

and the bleak midnight wind swept down the moun-

tains, and I thought I heard it too.
"The Mormon proceeded—'And then she fell like one dead. I thought she was dead, but she came to after a while, and, would you believe it, she never mentioned the subject to me. I could not find it in my heart to say a thing about it again for more than five months. Meantime she had taken a cold. and did not get strong again. I saw she was wearing the thought of it about her like a mourning weed, and so, when she seemed a little better, I talked to her about the great principles of our Faith, and how those to whom the spirit revealed itself must follow its dictates, or be forever cast into Hell. And I told her she need not fear my affection for her would be divided, for I had had a vision, in which it was told me that I should love her forever, and that we should never die, but live together and see the thou-sand years of Christ's reign upon the earth, and be by him newarded for our obedience and willingness ow to cast aside our selfish human will and sacrifice

had always been wandering in search of a rock of Faith until I anchored here. I had heard from pulpit to pulpit, such conflicting doctrine, I could lay my hand on nothing that recemed secure, and I think she was unwilling to set me adrift again, and so she consented. My parting from her was a dreadful one, for she meaned and wept like one in despair, and -- I

was fool enough to cry too.'
"'I don't wonder,' said his interlocutor. 'It is bard wholly to subdue nature, 'even at the call of duty; and he gave a low laugh.

"When I came back, continued the Mormon, it

had been just so all the time. She had never eaten and never slept, but only walked up and down, al-

Well, how did she get used to it ? She retained the bouse I had first built, of course. It was large, and we had no children, and she was very lonely, for I was necessarily much away from her. I went as often as I could, but I married in quick succession two others, and so we were much separated, and she fretted in my absence. At last it was this, or she saw the folly of resisting her fate; she got quiet in her mind-used to it in fact. People do get used to anything, you know. When the iron force of circumstances presses them on every side and they do not know where or how to resist, they at least grow quiet. She took it into her head, after a while, that she would not live very lorg, and she sail it was not worth while to be separated so much the little time she was here, and if I pleased, the families might all come and live together. I told her she was sersible, and getting used to things. But she only said something to herself about the collspsing an iron shroud, pressing out her life. sounded like poetry. She always had a way of picking up such odd things out of books."

Did she get well " No, not yet. Indeed her cough is rather worse and she is more feeble, but she seems happy enough. She is very kind to every one, especially the two ren, and she will get better when the spring comes. I know she will, because it has been revealed t she is to live and dwell with me a thousand years when Christ shall reign and judge the world.

WISE AT ALEXANDRIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1855. I listened this evening, for the first time, to a stump speech in a Southern State. In manner and style the speech of Mr. Wise at Alexandria was a highly heat efforts of the chief priests of St. Tam-Wise commenced by deploring the depression of his native State. He depicted her poverty in strong terms. She pretends, said he, to nothing but agriculture, no commerce, no manactures,-and then such agriculture. Nobody but John Randolph or Henry Clay could have thrown more expression into the last remark than did the orator this evening. He next advocated, in a powerful manuer, the necessity of internal improvement and of general education. By following these counsels he predicted that Virginia would pass New York in the race of prosperity as rapidly as New York had passed This portion of his remarks, occupying nearly an hour, would pass at the North for a Whie speech. Indeed, I could hardly think of him as anything but a Whig of the Southern school, except when

he touched upon Slavery He calogized Jefferson, first, as the author of the Declaration of Independence; second, as the founder of the University; and third, as the advocate of religious toleration. Cheers greeted sost of these allurions to Jefferson, except when the Declaration of ed, frog which I inferred Independence was mentio that the doctrine of Equal Rights a not very popular now in Virginia. There was no cher among the two thousand people present for the Desaration of Inde-pendence. Well and elequently diche say, although he was then speaking of the material interests of so ciety, "Virginia now lies with her head in the dust.

It sounded very strange to hear Henry A. Wise speak of Jackson, Tyler and Pierce in terms of isudation. Yet these were the three men whom he singled out, among the Presidents who had guded the ship of State in her proper course. He referred with some pride to his opposition to John Quircy Adams, indicating him as the originator of the resent supposed crusade against the South. After dwilling upon Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Education, and the Tariff, he exclaimed: " now I come to the subject !

On this head he offered little tast was new or striking. He assumed that Slaverywas right and to be perpetual. Hence every thing he could find opof all was, that he read a large persion of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke's sermon on Stavery, and the speeches of Burlingsme and Henry Wilson entire, as reported in a Boston paper. Not a line of Burling sine or Wilson did he omit. I observed that the reading of these documents produced an intense agitation among the more elderly and aristocratic looking portion of the audience. He also referred to the fact that Theodore Parker, the most 'ideaus monster, apparently, in his eyes, among men, received over a hundred votes for Chaplain in the Massachusetts Legislature. After making Clarke and Parker the great Aposdes of Anti-Slavery, he was prepared to turn the odium theologicum upon his opponents. For were not Unitarianism, Abolitionism and Socialism all concentrated in Know-Nothingiam? This was his great point. For more than an hour he wielded it in all the possible forms his ingenuity could invent. appealed, in his last resort for argument, to the Episopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists, by name, to refrain from a crusade against the Roman Catholics, because they believe in the Trinity-which, as he charged, the Know-Nothings do not. This was the weakest and silliest part of his whole speech. But how could a man speak three hours and

a half without saying some foolish bings?

I was greatly astonished to find how confidently he presumed on the ignorance and prejudices of his ndience. He felt sure, among other similar notions, that Virginians would reject Knew-Nothingism, be cause Gov. Gardner had recommended that none should vote who could not read and write. Here was an article in the Hindoo creed that must insure the rejection of the whole by Virginians! It might go down in some States, but such a wholesale exclusion from the ballot box as this would be could never be telerated for one moment in the Old Dominion.

But enough. As I said in beginning, his style was mainly good, often eloquent. Mr. Wise is now nearly 55 years of age, as thin as a stadow, but possessed of great powers of endurance. He showed no weariness or exhaustion in this effort of three hours daration, in a most oppressive atmosphere. The audience was variously estimated from fifteen hundred to three thousand—two-thirds of whom were Know-Nothings. It was evident that Mr. Wise was rowing against the tide. Reason and argument were powerless with such hearers. There was nothing taking in the speech, nothing of the usual style of stump speeches, and, if there had been, it would have been equally vain. Out of doors and in doors, in the streets, in the bar-rooms, on the ferry boats, everywhere, "Hurra for San" like "hurra for Jackson," in former times, was the cry. It is useless to disguise it. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority the Democratic party has in Virginia, may carry Mr. Wise into the Governor's

IMPORTANT ARRESTS OF COUNTER-

From The Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 5. A few days ago two men, named Leonard Vangar-den and Erastus Eggleston, from Wyoming County, Pa., passed upon Mr. L. Hirsh, a merchant at Danville, Pa., a \$30 counterfeit bill, purporting to be of the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank issue, which the Wilmington and Brandywine Bank issue, which had been altered, by the pasting operation, from a \$5. These two men immediately took the cars for Philadelphia. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Meyor's office in this city, and the fugitives were arrested in the Reading cars by High Constable Franklin and Officer Wim. Esher, the same evening. Some \$500 or \$500 in counterfeit money, consisting of old and new issues purporting to be genuine bills of various banks and of different denominations, together with a small amount of spuricus half-dollars and counterfeit \$1 and \$3 gold pieces, were found in their prostation.

with a small amount of spurious half-dollars and counterfeit \$1\$ and \$3\$ gold pieces, were found in their pos-session.

The priconers made affidavit that they had purchased spurious money near Muncy Dam, in Lycoming Co., of John Manges, one of the most notorious and dangerous counterfeiters in Pennsylvania. On Friday morning, High Constables Franklin and Blackburn, with special officer Ellis, were sent in search of Manges. At a very late hour that night they made a descent upon his house and searched the premises, but found nothing except heavily loaded guns, and some of the members of the family. The officers continued the pursuit for him, and at 3 o clock on Saturday morning captured him at the house of Abram Hause, in Limestone, in Montour County, some ten miles distant from Manges's residence. They found him in a second story room, in which there were six other men. The officers entered the room in their stocking feet, when a demonstration of resistance was made as soon as the party was awakened. The revolvers of the officers, however, were exhibited, and Manges was taken out of bed and manaeled before he was allowed to dress himself. The officers then pisced him in the sleigh which conveyed them, and took him to Danville, and in the evening brought him to the city. He was committed by Alderman Kenney for a further hearing, in default of \$5,000 bail.

Under the pillow of Manges the officers found a large pocket book, containing counterfeit notes, from coes to fifties in denomination, on different banks, amounting to several hundred dollars. Among the counterfeits so one note of \$500 bail.

Under the pillow of Manges the officers found a large pocket book, containing counterfeit notes, from coes to fifties in denomination, on different banks, amounting spurious gold coin, of the denominations of \$500, \$61 and \$2.50. The pocket-book also contained numerous papers, showing the operations and negotiations with different parties for counterfeit money, and a memorand memorand was allowed.

numerous papers, showing the operations and negotia-tions with different parties for counterfeit money, and a memerandum showing the transaction between Manges and Vangarden and Eggleston, above named. Manges and vangarden and Eggleston, above named. These two men are now in prison as fagitives from Montour County. For five years past the authorities of this city, and several of the interior counties of the State, have been unnuccessfully endeavoring to secure him. The last attempt prior to his arrest, was made billing. The satisfies proof to a retain a many by a party of Philadelphia officers, in 1852, and, notwithstanding their arrangements were perfect, he admitty cluded them by concealing himself in the second story of his kitchen, between the floor boards and the lathing of the ceiting. In searching the house at that time, the officers stepped over him several times.

From The Cleveland Plaindealer Feb 3. From The Creedond Plaindealer Feb 3.

With a praiseworthy determination to unloose the tightness of the times by making money plentier, several good-looking young men, and at least one good-looking young lady, have associated themselves together without asking the special privileges of a legislative charter, and have prepared at considerable expense a large amount of pictured promises to pay, only signed and countersigned, which ruthlessly have been wrested from them by Sheriff Spangler and deputies, and even they arrested and put in "durance "vile."

vile."
The officers have been some time on the trail of this party went neiselessly to his residence last night. A gentle rap by one of the party brought a very politic, nice little woman to the door, who said Mr Miner was not in. In the mean time Mr. M. was making his crit out the back way, and was arrested by one of the

denuties.

The besieging party then "pitched in" to the house, but found the inner room, containing Mrs. Miner and a Mr. Rossecrants. (alias Nizhols) locked, and admittance refused. The order was given to burst open the door, when it was quickly opened by the lady. In the stove was found a roaring fire, all of new bank bills just put in. Rosecrants and the lady were reized, the room searched, and about twenty thousand dollars of prettily printed bank bills.

all on Eastern banks, were found ready for circula-tion, and a whole trunk full ready to be filled out. On Miner was found a letter from one of the gang, ordering a large amount to be remitted to him, as he was going East, via Philadelphia and Baltimore, and could put it of like hot cakes. A list of retail deal-er, customers from abroad, who were patronizing this wholesale house in Claveland, was also found. The three are in ja l, and by aid of the telegraph no doubt other arrests, in other parts of the country, are, ere this, made.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER, Presi-

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—Ald. ISAAC U. DARRAR, Freeddent.

FETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry persons, to have the proposed City Hall built in
Madison square. Of J. C. Hardinger, to be appointed Ulerk
and interpreter to the Feurth District Court. Of Engine Co.
13, to have the engine lately used by Co. 18.

Ald. Briggs offered the following:

Resolved. That Geo. W. Markell, Chief of Police, report
as room as possible to the Board haw many Americans,
Irish, Scotch, Germans Frachmen, Engishmen, and of all
tother nations, there are in the Police Department of this City;
also, how many of the present Folicemen have been in the
prisons of the United States and other countries; also, how
many have been maturalized, and how many have been in
this country less than five years; also, by whom all the members of the present Police Department of this City were appointed.

bers of the present Police Department of this City were appointed.

Aid. Howard moved to lay this on the table. Lost.
Aid. Bricos remarked that it was time that the public
should know who were guarding over them.
The resolution being submitted, was adopted by the following witer.

The resolution being submitted, was adopted by the following witer. Williamson, Moser, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorbis,
Trowbridge Wakeman, Briggs, Parker, Christy, Ely, Lord,
and C. H. Tucker-18.

Negotise-Brown, Beird, Howard, Hoffmire, Steers, Kelly,
Herrick and Varian-2.

THE BROOKLYN FERRY.
Aid. Fox offered a resolution that the Union Ferry Company
be lastracted to run a beat from the ferry foot of Catharine-stevery ten minutes from 9 P. M. to 12 o'clock, and every hour
from then until 4 Selech, A. M. Referred to Committee on
Ferrice.
By Aid Bairn - Sesolved, That the Union Ferry Company

from then until 4 Sclock, A. M. Referred to Committee on Pay Aid Barno-Resolved, That the Union Ferry Company By Aid Barno-Resolved, That the Union Ferry Company you their beats on the Hamilton av Ferry every quester of an humatical state of the Hamilton av Ferry every quester of an humatical state of the Hamilton average of the School of the Asian Committee.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

Appointing Alex Mins a Commissioner of Deeds, To build a new carriage for Hose Co No. 25. To build asswer in Forey-circle that the Commissioner of Deeds, To build a new carriage for Hose Co No. 25. To build asswer in Forey-circle the ordinary to the Commissioner of Hamilton, To par Thos. M. Armstrong, a policeoun of the Third word. A To par Thos. M. Armstrong, a policeoun of the Third word. A Top of parchains to the Commissioner of the Control of of the Contr

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MONDAY, Feb. 5 — Present, D. D. CONOVER, Precident, in the Chair, and 49 members.

dent, in the Chair, and 49 members.

RESOLUTIONS.

Presmble, stating that the track of the Hudson River Railroad Company, from Chambers at to Thirty-disset, being laid with its old rail, is dangerous to vehicles, &c., that the Company have failed to comply with ordinance requiring them to substitute the grooved rail—with resolution that the Street Commissioner take up the rails of said track between asid points, and place the street in their former condition, and that the Company of the said of the square around tatherine at, from Division to South sta, including the square around Catherine at, from Division to South sta, including the square around Catherine at, from Division to South sta, including the square around Catherine Market be parted with the Belgian or trop payerment. To Committee on Streets.

By Mr. Prass'ris—That the Commistee on celebrating the anniversary all Washington's fairth Day, be requested not to furth any spiritus as Inquision for that occasion. Laid on the lable.

That the Committee on Markets inquire into the expediency of purchasing the Crystal Palace, to be used as a proble market. To Committee on Markets to be used as a proble market. To Committee on Markets.

That the Controller draw his surrant in favor of Alfred Carreon, Eq., Chief Engineer of Fire Department, for such sum as may be necessary to defray the expense attending the exhibition of the power of the steam fire engine built by H. J. Latia, for the city of Boston, and such proportion of Mr. L.'s expenses, while reno mining in New York, as he, in his judgment, may deem proper, provided the whole amount does not exceed \$3.0.

That proposals he advantised to build.

ment, may deem proper, provided the wasse amount does not exceed \$3.0.2.

That proposals be advertised to build a new hose carriage for Hose Co. No. 53, similar to the one now in use by Hose Co. No. 52. To Committee on Fire Department.

Fremble and resolution to prevent the slaughtering of animals below Fiftiethest. To Committee on Public Health.

Committee on Public Health.

From the Controller, with statement of all warrants issued from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31. Laid on the table, to be printed.

From the same in answer to resolution, with names and amounts of presens proposing to pare, with block powement, Chetham at., the Bowery, &c. Laid on the table to be minted.

Chatham st., the Bowery, etc. Land to the same to be printed.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1255 }
To the Eontd of Councilmen:
The Controller, in answer to the following resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby requested to rean to this Board all papers and memoras do in his possession, or under his control, and report all information he may have, praper for this Board to passees, relative to the proposals for paving Park row Chathamest, &c., with gracite our applicable the opening thereof and subsequent proceedings in relation thereto, said to the parties who proposed:

"W. REED, 20th District."
Respectfully reports as follows:

lation thereto, and to the parties who proposed.

Respectfully reports as follows:

In compliance with a notice from the Commissioner of Repairs and supplies, the Controller attended, on the 4th of January at the office of the Commissioner, when the scaled proposeds were to be opened for paving Park row. Chatham at, the Rowers, and the Fourhar. The propositions were opened and read by the Commissioner, and the Controller and the Gierk of the Commissioner took down the names of the bidders at the Commissioner took down the names of the bidders are they were called all, together with the sums bid per square yard for exchanged in the controller with the sums bid per square yard for exchanged in The bids were numerous, there being the statements of the commissioner took down the sums bid per square yard for exchanged in 15 bids, distributed among the several for the proposed of the controller of the commissioner to a state of the commissioner to a state of the commissioner to the commissioner to

In order to arrange the list, and to distribute the bids among the six sections so as to show the relation in which they stood to each other, from the highest to the lowest, the meeting was adjeauned from Thursday un'il Saturday.

Luring the interval, the Controller had the lists prepared from his original minutes for the summation of the Board of Counctimen on presented for the examination of the Board of Counctimen. At the adjourned meeting the first business was to compare the lists made by the Controllers and the one made by the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and where they did not agree to correct them by the hid put in by the controller's flat, as the lowest hidder, at case dollar and ainsty cears per causer year. But on the list made out is the Department of Repairs and Supplies this hid was not entered. It is proper to state here that when the hids were opened, two sets of hids appeared to have been put in by Mr. Rass, one in conformity to the notice published in the Corporation papers and the resolution of the Common Council, and the other made to conform to a specification in the pampilet printed by the Department. It was asked what should as done in this case, and the Controller proposed to eater the hids, and when the intervent of the claim of the considers the Mr. Party, instead of deciling during the recew, and sacinding the bid or Mr. Russ from the list, ought to have left the matter to have been decided at the edjourned meeting, after a full examination of all the bids, and in presence of the Controllers and the bidsers who were interested in the question. cate a that he had taken the advice of the Corporation Counsel, and then the Controller did not object to his declaring that Mr. M'Cornick was entitled to the convect. The meeting was adouted in two days and Mr. M'Cornick was notified to come for ward with his survives. A short time before the hour for the adjourned meeting, a purer was submitted to the Controller signed by John Pettigrew, as the ball of M'Cornick. The responsibility of Mr. P. being unquestioned, the Controller expired that as the Commissioner had excluded Mr. Russ from his last on the arrenance than six no more than six not sense to measure less than six nor more than even inches on the surface, and not less than eight inches in depth, he was bound to exect an obligation, from the surface of the person to whom the ward was made, that this specification should be fally carried only and no bigation of this kind was presented for traconcideration of the ball and subsequently banded to the Cornisoner. At 12 oricince, when the name of M'Cornick was sied out, and an obligation of this kind was presented for the consideration of the ball, and subsequently handed to the Communitation. It is also also hand to be communitation. It is also that the contract of the contract was ruled out. It was then decided to give notice to John H. Edwards to come forward with his sureties. On the day appointed Mr. Edwards appeared, but the Communitation was about having as was sinced, since to the office of the Superintendent of Buildings. Mr. Edwards was asked if his sureties, and that he had received no notice to bring them. He had become a notice to bring them. He had become was not given, as required by the ordinance. The person who had the notice to bring the bring a late of the that Mr. Edwards had not been potified. As the Communication of the sureties are the sureties of the sureties of the sureties of the sureties and state data of the notice of the sureties of the sureties. The person who had the notice to bring his cureties, was adjourned until I o'clock the next day, to enable Mr. Edwards to bring his cureties. a sureties. The bid of Mr. Edwards was \$2 00 per square yard; and

"an cable persons a security for the fathful performance of the work "&c. This it is obvious was well calculated to lead the hisdens array, if they were not thoroughly acquained with the criticance. The Commissioner had also in the princes estimates which be farmished to hiddens in his printed specification, and in his advertisement, contract to state which appears the transition of the Commissioner had not a representation of the Commissioner to the conference of the year.

It almost be recollected that the opinion expressed in regard to Mr. Trawbridge's hid was in the absence of the Commissioner, whose presence was recessary to decide the question. The opinion of the Controller was beard on see, 499, of the criticance of 1849.

A risk outfreement of this ordinance by the head of each department would soon remedy the svil arising from sham hids and the delay and loss of time to fair bidders, who are kept in suspense for weeks, in some cases, without knowing with the to the fresh bidders, who are kept in suspense for weeks, in some cases, without knowing with the to the results of their estimate.

At the sejournest meeting to receive the obligation of the greaters of Mr. Edwards, instead of appearing he sent a letter, dated Jan 13 in which he said: "I find it impossible to get excritice on my hid. The excess they make is, that the prise "is too low; therefore I am compelled to give up my bid."

The Commissioner than concluded to give notice to six hid ders to come forward with their screttles, in two days. This reached the name of J. G. Cornell, on my list of section No. 1, at \$2.3.

At the sejourned meeting, no one of the six responded to

resched the name of J. G. Cornell, on my last of section No 1, at \$2.78.

At the adjourned meeting, no one of the six responded to the call campb Mr Cornell, and he was given time to bring forward his succities.

In the meantime, the Commissioner had received a written opinion from the coursel to the Corporation, to the effect that

opinion from the counsel to the Corporation, to the effect that the notice and his precedings, in several particulars, were informal and hissal, and that new notices, more specific in their terms, should be published. In this opinion of the counsel the Controller expressed to the Commissioner his fail concurrence. And it was concluded to defer action on the bid of Mr. Cornell, and the Commissioner decided to refer the whole subject to the Commissioner decided to the commissioner decided to refer the whole subject to the Commissioner decided to the com

course should be adopted, it is desirable that arrangement should be made with the relirende either to construct the

ironde using and occupying different po red by five sections of the work propo-There are four relireads using and occurying different portions of the avenues covered by five sections of the overh proposed to be put ander contract, to win the New Haven, Harlem, and the record and Third av. Raileway. It is important to the public, as well as to all those reads that there should be salite interruption to their ranning as possible, in paying the stream of the area of contractors, the managers of the reads should be scaletred with, and sipulations should be put in the contracts to product these important interests, which are as sessitial to the City and its inhabitants as to those interested in the reads. All the preliminary proceedings is giving the notices, and all the terms of the contract, should be submitted and prepared by the coansel to the Corporation.

Then, as to the old material, the Commissioner in the specification receives this, but does not designate who is to take it up. This will lead to alternation between the contractor and the City, and extra allowances will more than swallow all the contractor. The exter way is to do what was done in the contractor of Russ & Reid—take the bids for the Deglue payement, allowing the contractor to have the old material. It will cont the City all it is worth to take it up, and it will place the contractor of two sets of me, which will material.

the City, and extra allowances will more than awallow all the conflictance. The better way it to do what was done in the conflictance the the state of the the state of the conflictance o

arsh says:
"Scaled proposale will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (see presented to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (see presented to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (see presented to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (see presented to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (see presented to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies (see presented to the Commissioner of the Commi

"Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. (as per advertisement in the public papers.) for pavior, with square blocks, similar to those saw being used in Grandett, the entire carriage way of Parkrow. Chatham at.," &c.

The specification on the same bage in regard to the exact size of each stone on the surface, and that every one should be eight inche him; was not embraced in Mr. Russ's estimate. It is contexted by Mr. Russ that the stone required by this specification are not "similar to those now being used in Grand'st," and that his hid covers such a pavement as is called for bythe resolution of the Common Council, the published notice of the Commentacer, and the first and second paragraphs of his specification.

carion.

In a second notice if one is given, the terms should be more

cetial.

In regard to the question between the bids of Mr. Russ and
those of Mr. Cerrell, the Controller considers those of Mr.

In regare to the question between the bids of Mr. Russ and those of Mr. Cerrell, the Controller considers those of Mr. Russ devicedly the most advantageous to the interests of the City. Mr. Russ is, in the language of the charter, "the lowest bidder with adequate security." And he preposes, in the isopage of the resolution of the Common Gonnell, to pave Chathamast, the Bowert Ac, with the "Besjan pavement," and in the ismange of the specification, he agrees that the pavement shall be "aqure blucks similar to those now being "used in Grandest." And it is supposed, or expected, that Mr. Correll will fartish a more expensive pavement, under a specification to pave the avenue. "with equare blocks similar to these now being used in Grandest."

The saving to the City by adopting the bids of Mr. Russ instead of those or Mr. Cornell will be ever twenty thousand foliars.

steed of those of Mr. Coincil. Will be ever twenty thousand dollars.

The lith section of the Chapter of 1833 provides that the proposals for all contracts shall be opened by the heads of departments in presence of the Controller. In the Croton Aqueduct Department, the practice has been to open the bids and make the award to the lowest bidder at the same meeting and not only in presence of the Controller. Bids are opened in that Department for three, four, and five sections at a sitting, the lowest bidder accettained, and the whole number of awards made, and all the computations and decisions not occupying more than an hour

made, and all the computations and decisions not occupying more than an hour. In the other contracting departments, in almost every case, the propersis are opened in the presence of the Controller, and the head of the department assumes to make the award without his presence and actited the contractors not the Controller are permitted to know for weeks, and sometimes for mouths, to whom the award is made. The Common Council has full subbority by sections 31 and 33 of the amonded Charter of 1449, to regulate this matter. The Controller has mixed in all important cases that the meetings for opening proposals and deciding on the lowest bioder should. If necessary, he alloursed from time to time small the award own male. But this has been reluctantly yielded to by the Controller, but this has been reluctantly yielded to by the Controller of the final award could be reached. If an ordinance was possed that all awards should be made in the presence and with the concurrence of the Controller, and in case of singgreen can be aware a him and the head of the Controller, and in case of singgreen can be aware him and the head of the Controller, and anneals a course might be adopted to prevent the disreputable.

From the Street Commissioner, stating that the Report for opening One Hondred and Twenty seconds it, from Tried to Fourtheav, has been confirmed. To Committee on Roude. From Connect to the Committee on Roude. The Committee on Roude to validity of certain contracts given out by late Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, stating that the contracts are not specified, and he is unable to say whether validly executed. As to suggestion in the resolution, the Commet considers that the larguage of the Charter should be supended so as to conform to the Charter of 1849, requiring all contracts to be submitted to the Commen Council and continued before being given out. Same. Adjourned to Wednesday.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Mosday, Feb. 5.—The Mayor, in the Chair.
Bill of the Bloomingdale Asylum, for board of Mrs.
Ann E. Smith (widow of Ald. George Smith, of the
Fourth Ward, who cied of cholera in 1833, leaving a
widow and nine children, and the widow soon afterward became bereft of reason, and has since so remained) 52 weeks, at \$4 per week. Ordered paid.
Bills of The Express, Evening Post and Daily National Democrat, for advertising annual statement of
Clerk of Reason. tional Democrat, for advertising annual statement of Clerk of Board of Supervisors, were ordered to be paid, as were sundry bills for copying indexes, and for copying, &c., papers in Court of Common Pleas. Some petitions for correction of tax were received and referred. Adjourned to Thursday.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE CLUB.

A Semi Monthly Meeting of this Club was held at the rooms of the American Institute, in Broadway, last evening-HENRY B. RENWICK Chairman, a HENRY MEIOS Secretary. The subject discussed was the following: "Is there my advantage to be gained "by supplying steam to the cylinder of an engine for "more than one third of the stroke!" After its dis-cussion at some length, the question was put over to

cussion at some length, the question was put over to the next meeting.

Some discussion ensued pertaining to the more complete organization of the Club—after which it adjourned.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A regular Monthly Meeting of this Society was held last evening at the rooms of the Society, No. 600 LEGGET presided, and PETER B. MEAD, Secretary, LEGGET presided, and PETER B. MEAD, Secretary, officiated. A Committee, previously appointed to provide rooms for the meetings of the Society for the coming year, reported that accommodations could be had at Clinton Hall. This the Society determined upon, and will occupy in that building a room from the first day of May next. There being premiums due to exhibitors, a obscursion was had upon that subject, and measures were decided upon to provide for that deficiency, which smounts to about \$300. After some further business, the Society adjourned.

WILLIAMSBURGH BIBLE SOCIETY. The tenth annual meeting of the Williamsburgh

Bible Society, was held last evening at the consistory room of the Refermed Dutch Church, in Fourth-st. The President, the Rev E S. PORTER, stated that The President, the Rev E. S. Porren, stated that it had been decided at a previous meeting, to omit, for this year, the annual exercises. The following efficers were elected for the present year: President, the Rev. J. D. Wells: Vice President, J. S. Burri Corresponding Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Elliot; Recording Secretary, John Truslow; Treasurer, Wm. Morgan; Depository, Nathaniel Briggs. A Committee, consisting of Dr. McLane, the Rev. J. D. Wells and the Rev. E. S. Porter, was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn and Green Point Bible So-D. Weils and the Rev. E. S. Porter, was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn and Green Point Bible Societies in reference to consolidating these Societies with and under the Williamsburgh Society. SWINDLING MOCK AUCTION SHOPS .- Two coun-

rymen were yesterday fleeced at the Mock Auction heps No. 100 and No. 267 Broadway, (one out of \$50, and the other out of \$20) where they purchased brass watches, which were represented by the "Peter Funks" to be gold. They complained of the Auc-loneers at the Office of the Mayor, who sent Officer Veldran, of the Reserve Corps, to the shops to do mand a return of the money. The parties having the fear of Mayer Wood before their eyes cashed over, and were glad to get off so easily.

A YANKEE SWINDLED BY A "BALL AND SAFE" OPERATOR.

Jonathan Nelson, a resident of Penobecet County, Me., was on Saturday afternoon swindled out of \$135 in money, and a gold watch worth \$135, by two "ball" and safe" sharpers. It appears that he was met at the foot of Warren-st., as he was proceeding to an office for the purpose of purchasing a ticket for California on the steamer George Law, by a sharper, who entered into conversation with him, and finally succeeded in gaining his confidence by telling him that he was intimately sequainted with his (Nelson a) brother, then in California, and that he was about having a ticket on the George Law for the red-disbuying a ticket on the George Law for the gold-dig gings, and would be most happy to share the same state-room with him. The sharper then questioned Mr. Nelson in relation to his business, and on discov-ering that he had less than \$250, offered to loun him any sum he might require. He then persuaded Mr. N. to give him his gold watch, which, he said, he would soon convert into cash, at the same time hand ing him a check for \$250 on an imaginary bank in Hoboken, and the two went to that place to get the check cashed. On landing from the ferry-beat they were met by a particular friend of sharper No. 1, who was no other than sharper No. 2. This gentleman soon induced them to visit with him the Elysian Fields, and take a view of the romantic scenery of that locality; and, on arriving there, palled from his pocket a "patent safe," which, after being shown, the countryman viewed with delight, and was induced to loan his friend, sharper No. 1, \$239 to bet with upon its contents. Sharper No. 1, of course, lost, and No. 2 instantly snatched the money from the Mr. N. could scarcely believe his senses, but, on recovering from his surprise, drew a revolver, and was about giving sharper No. 2 chase, when No. 1 exclaimed, "Give me the pistol, and I'll got your mo-"ney or sweeten his coffee for him." The pistol was given, and No. 1 ran after his companion, and was seen no more by Mr. Nelson, who, after waiting patiently a long time for his return, made his way to this City, and then to the office of the Chief of Police, where he stated his wrongs, and Officers Kinner and Smith went in search of the rogues, and vesterday arrested William Lee, a notorious rater, who was identified by Mr. Nelson as sharper No. 2, the man who ran off with his money. Lee was No. 2, the man who ran off wan and Connolly, prepar-committed to the Tombs by Justice Connolly, preparatory to being sent to New-Jerrey for trial. Mr. Nelson, by this operation, has lost his passage to Cal-fornia, his watch, revolver, and nearly all his money.

THE FIRE IN FULTON-ST. The following are the losses of several of the occu-

which were destroyed by fire on Monday morning: Loss of Mesers. Price & Son between \$30,000 and \$35,000; insured \$14,000 in the Atlantic, Granite, St. Nicholas, Ætna, Norwich, Rutgers, and three other Insurance Companies. The presses of this firm, thirteen in number, used for printing labels, together with the entire stock, consisting of type, stereotype plates, and a large quantity of finished and unfinished

pants of the buildings Nos 138 and 140 Fulton-st.,

work, were entirely destroyed. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that the police or firemen were unable to save anything from the upper part of either of the buildings No. 138 or No. 140.

Loss of John Oliver, who occupied the basement of No. 138 as a porter-bottling establishment, about, 87,000; insured for \$5,000 in the North River Insurance Company. Mr. Oliver lost all of his books and papers.

The less of Mr. Quidort, importer of French wines,

is estimated at about \$12,000. Insured for \$9,000 in the Merchants' and other offices. Mr. Quidort occupied the basement of No. 140, and his stock, consist ing of various wines in casks and bottles, was entirely destroyed.

Through the exertions of the police and firemen, nearly the entire stock of Titon & Co., clothing merchants, was saved, though many of the goods sus-

tained damage by water, &c. Their loss will not, probably, exceed \$5,000. Insured \$13,000 in the Astor, Pacific, Hamilton, Firemen's, Merchants & Traders', St. Mark's, and City Fire Insurance Com-

Mr. Fairchild, occupant of No. 140, is insured for \$5 000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company, which nearly covers his loss. Nothing was saved from his establishment.

Loss of Mr. Hatch between \$4,000 and \$5,000. No insurance.

The buildings were owned by E. Macomber, and

were valued at about \$15,000 each. No. 138 is in-sured—\$3,000 in the Hamilton, \$4,000 in the Fulton, and \$3,000 in the Merchants and Traders' Insurance Companies. Total, \$10,000.

No. 140 is insured \$3,000 in the Broadway, \$3,000 in the Franklin, \$2 000 in the Home, and \$2,000 in

the Franklin (Philadelphia) Insurance Cos. Total \$10,000. Several buildings on Nassau and John-sts., to the resr of which the extension of Nos. 138 and 140 ap-

oximated, were in great jeopardy, but, throng exertions of the firemen, they were saved from much injury, no further damage being done than the demolition of one or two window-sashes and frames.

The loss of the other occupants we have not yet been able to ascertain; we learn, however, that they are partially insured.

CITY ITEMS.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening a resolution was adopted directing the Chief of Police to report the number of Americans, Irish, Germans, &c., in the Police Department; how many of such have been in our prisons for crime, and other particulars. Resolutions were offered and referred to a Committee, in relation to running boats oftener and more regularly on some of the ferries to Brooklyn during the night-time. This is an important matter, and it is hoped that the Ferry Committee will not allow themselves to be deceived by the representations of the Company. The ordinance, passed by the Board of Councilmen last month, to license Express wagons, under certain restrictions, was concurred in.

The Board of Councilmon received a great number

of petitions, which went to the proper Committees. A resolution to buy no rum to celebrate Washington's Birthday, was laid on the table. We give an inter-ceting paper from the Controller, on the paving of Chathem st. and the Bowery.

THE SARRATH AND THE BARBERS.—The Barbers of this City, acting upon the suggestion of Mayor Wood, have earnestly commenced a movement toward closing their shops on Sunday. Some weeks since a paper was circulated by which every one since a paper was circulated by annual day, pro-signing pledged himself to close up on that day, provided all who were engaged in the business would unite in the movement; but here was the difficulty. There were found to be many who would not consent to such an arrangement. We have, at present, a law on our statute books, making it an offense finable with one dollar to keep such places open on Sunday; but the profits of a majority of the shops on that day are sufficient to enable them to pay this pairry fine (even when it is enforced, which is rarely,) without feeling it materially. To obviate this difficulty, the Barbers have drafted a perition to the Legislature, to which she signatures of three-fourths of both the employing and employed barbers in the City have been obtained, asking for an amendment to the exist-ing law, so as to make the fine \$25, which would probably bring the few opposing members of the pro-fession into the traces. We trust the Legislature will grant their prayer. The hearded portion of the comms nity may just as well have their razaring done on Saturday; and we see no reason why the "knight of "the lather and breah" has not as good a right to